Blaine's nomination, the probabilities of which

this English journal discusses this morning with

painstaking simplicity. The basis of its specula-

New-York, saying that Mr. Blaine is broken down

physically. Some of his friends, who did not

know the true degree of credibility attaching to

Mr. Dalziel, cabled yesterday for news and heard

with pleasure that Mr. Blaine was very well.

But "The Times's" editor seems still trustful of

its correspondent's veracity, whose calumnies

against Mr. Blaine with reference to the Behring

Sea have been the worst scandal of recent English

journalism. Hence this column of placid common-

places, Vague reminiscences, conjectures and pre-

dictions. The hostility of the writer is less naked,

less clumsy, than Mr. Dalziel's, but none the les

marked. He perceives, however, that Mr. Blaine's

diplomatic successes are likely to secure him "a

rush of electoral approbation"-whatever that may

mean-or will secure it, should he settle the

Behring Sea and Louisiana difficulties and one or

two others to the Nation's liking. "Otherwise,"

concludes this oracle, "it looks as if his history,

with its divers approaches to the crown of Ameri-

other eminent leaders whom their parties were

willing to follow, but not to vote for." You will

you can do "The Times" is to nominate anybody

We have been favored with a verbatim report

by cable of one portion of Mr. Cleveland's speech

to the Cleveland Democratic Association of Buf-

falo. It has been read here with joy. The good

Free Trader, the good anti-Republican, the anti-

American, all find in this speech something to

delight them. So does that large section of the

English mublic which likes tinkling rhetoric,

mixed metaphors and the classic style of Mr.

Mr. Parnell's speeches, negotiations, plans, re

essential topics of each week. He is still believed

to be losing ground in Ireland, where Clericalism

is arrayed against him, where the four Arch-

bishops, the twenty-three bishops and the whole

Roman Catholic clergy have set in motion, and

are keeping in motion day and night, every engine

of priestly influence that can be used to compass

his destruction. Nevertheless, he survives. He

not only survives, but he is still the most

powerful living Irishman. He may not be, and

who beset him; but neither among all his foes is

there any one man who is his match. He has made

this week a remarkable speech at Mullingar in Ire

land, and another in the East End of London

It is the speech of a statesman, and in the Irish

party or parties there is no other statesman.

There is, on the whole, no other Irishman who

knows the land question to the bottom, none

other who maintains a position of perfect indif-

ference with respect to the English parties, none

other who puts the welfare of the Irish tenant

before all party advantage. He has of course

the most extreme and probably treasonable ulterior

views, but he never loses a chance to seize a

advantage for the tenants. He will probably ex-

tract from Mr. Balfour such a modification of

the Land bill as will go far to settle the Irish

land question for some generations. To hope

that anything can be settled once for all, or per-

At Mullingar on Sunday and at Limehouse o

Wednesday he set forth his new proposal, or his

reasons for supporting what is known as the allo-

cation amendment, to Mr. Balfour's bill. This new

clause provides for the allocation of the sums avail-

able for purchase in proportion to the value of the

holdings. It seemed probable that under the

original bill the expenditure of the £30,000,000

sterling provided by the bill would buy out only

one-fourth of the whole number of tenants. There

are, according to Mr. Parnell's figures, 585,000

tenancies in all, and he believes that by adopting

this principle of allocation 514,000 tenants would

ome owners of land. In other words, while the

enants, this will turn into contented possessors of

the soil more than five-sixths of the whole number.

That is his latest contribution to the settlement of

the Irish land question. The immense majority of

the poorest tenants may probably owe to him the

chance of immediate and secure ownership of the

land they till-a peaceful revolution that must

bring a large measure of peace to that distracted

country. Mr. Parnell spoke at Limehouse amid

much disturbance and violent opposition. As he

sat down an old lady in front rose, shook her fist at

"You bad man! It's a shame you didn't behave

What is this ejaculation but Mr. Gladstone'

The sanguine politicians who hoped to see the

rish Land bill through the Committee this week

have been disappointed. Even the hope of

longer recess at Whitsuntide held out by the

Government, though it hastened progress, did not

carry the bill through. The proposed new clauses,

of which some are important, remain to be con

sidered. So the House, instead of adjourning

One other incident has been the solemn expulsion

There is no better proof that the Gladstonians

have regained hope than the reappearance of Sir

William Harcourt on the stump. That stalwart

champion has ever since the breakup of the

Parnell-Gladstone alliance sought the sweet

at Stowmarket and Harboro have brought him

out, and his speeches in Devonshire this week ring

The last two elections-for the Tory majority

in Dorset was too narrow to be comfortable-have

beyond doubt modified the political views of both

sides. The Tories own that they are disappointed.

prophecies, and endless columns of figures are

paraded to prove that the country is with them.

They have plucked up some heart, as a man does

on slight grounds when his despondency has

reached its lowest depths and can go no lower, but

their Irish difficulties are just as great as ever.

By way of lightening them, they set affoat a re-

port that Mr. Dwyer Gray had resolved to abandon

Mr. Parnell and "The Freeman's Journal" was ex-

pected to follow Mr. Gray. This report has been

promptly denied by Mr. Gray himself. What

he meditated was not desertion of his leader, but

compromise between the two Irish factions-a hope

which he now abandons. It will spring again in his and other breasts. There must be either com-

promise or extinction, since no money will com-

from America while the fight between the two

factions lasts, and without money neither faction

can long continue the contest for the ascendancy

The epidemic of influenza continued through

the week, though the severity of the attacks and

the proportion of deaths have decreased. About

ninety members of Parliament have been down

with it. Whether Mr. Gladstone has had true

influenza or only a sharp, feverish cold, seems

doubtful. He has been in bed since Monday,

but he always goes to bed with a cold. He is.

at any rate, so much better that Sir Andrew Clark.

his doctor, thinks that he may journey to Ha

Drawing-Room on Wednesday or the Levee on

or the struggle for Irish independence.

with exultation, real or assumed. Probably there

cclusion of his domestic fireside. The victories

of Captain Verney, which was voted unanimously

on Tuesday, with a minimum of discussion.

till Monday week, must resume next Thursday.

ong manifesto turned into the vernacular?

Mr. Parnell and cried out:

vourself!"

is some of both.

manently, in Ireland is to hope too much.

robably is not, a match for the big black band

ceptions and political tactics continue among the

but Mr. Blaine.

Jefferson Brick.

us is a dispatch from the Dalziel Agency in

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

ENGLAND'S DOINGS IN TWO HEMISPHERES.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS-THE POPE ON LABOR TROUBLES-ITALY-" THE TIMES "

ON MR. BLAINE-MR. PARNELL'S SPEECHES - INFLUENZA -COPYRIGHT - THE-ATRICAL-PER-SONAL.

INT CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Copyright : 1891 : By The Tribune Association London, May 16 .- The intention of Lord Salis bury with reference to Newfoundland is not quite clear, but it looks as if he were not fully satisfied with the assent of the Legislature to Sir William Whiteway's proposal. There must be a permanent act, and it must be passed within a certain time, says the British Prime Minister. He spoke in the House of Lords after the news had come from St. John's, and his speech was extremely firm in tone. His assertion of the binding force of international obligations was not less peremptory than before. The debate in the French Chamber on the same day was angry, and there were speakers who thought that matters could be improved by the language of menace.

So serious is the situation in Portugal, both financial and political, that Lord Salisbury has come to the relief of the Portuguese Government. Lord Salisbury indeed, now that Prince Bismarck is exiled from affairs, comes as near as anybody else to replacing him in his character of an earthly providence. He has made concessions to Portugal in Africa large enough, it is hoped, to content the Portuguese mind as represented in the Cortes. They are considerable, but they do not appear to imperil the interest of the British South African Company. Their effect on the Tagus has been more regarded than their effect on the Punge. Lord Salisbury's aim is to strengthen the Portuguese throne, to quiet the revolutionary spirit which feeds on discontent, and to restore if possible some degree of business confidence. It matters little whether this particular Ministry stays or goes. In fact, it seems likely to go: but a fresh Ministerial crisis need occasion no disturbance. Money troubles are sharper than political. A run on the banks, suspension of payments and bills, the refusal of traders to accept bank notes, and many other signs of general panie and rottenness, have become visible during the week, while Portuguese 3s fell from 60 to 36. Matters are now looking a little better, but even with Lord Salisbury's help Portugal has still a hard time before her.

Europe in general is preparing for a financial squall, and the Bank of England, alarmed by the lowness of the gold reserve, has raised its rate to 5 per cent. Not a little of the disturbance on the European bourses comes from Russia's large balances held on demand.

The resignation of Riaz Pacha strengthens-not weakens-the English position in Egypt. He was a Turk, and a strong believer in some of the worst traditions of Turkish rule in Egypt, which he strove to perpetuate. The new Premier, Mustapha Fehmiz, will be more amenable, and Mr. Justice Scott will have a free hand in cleansing judicial abuses. The French outery is once more heard, the more bitter because they perceive that the crisis they intrigued to bring about has turned against them. The French Ministers care not what disasters they bring on Europe could they but drive out England from the country she is steadily

The Jew question becomes daily more acute. Expulsions proceed in Russia, in spite of all assurances to the contrary, and Corfu has suddenly attracted attention as the scene of disorder an persecution. There have been riots and murders, with what looks like the connivance of the authorities. Strong European pressure had to be brought breek Government before it would do its duty. Ships of war of various nations are arriving. Russia of course holds aloof. She could hardly persecute in Moscow and protect in Corfu. The number of Jews hunted out from this half-barbarous Muscovite Kingdom exceeds 50,000 in its two chief cities. So powerful are the Jews throughout Europe that Russia will surely be made to expiate her cruelty. Public opinion is strongly against her. Her new loan nominally postponed, is really rejected; her prosperity is threatened; her financial future looks dark; but of lenity or penitence on the part of her ruler there is no sign.

A summary of the long-expected Papal encyslical on the labor question has at last appeared. I will not undertake to guess what effect this manifesto may produce upon the minds of the faithful, but to the non-Catholic reader it seems a harmless document, not likely to alter profoundly the existing conceptions of social duty. The Pope of course rejects the Socialistic solution of the difficulty. Equally of course he urges that the true remedy for this, as for all other evils, s to be found in Catholic teaching. The world has heard that before. There are in addition some excellent homilies on the mutual duties of all men to each other as members of one great family. The duty of the State to workingmen is discussed, and of workingmen to the State but of novelty, or of practical proposals for obviating such friction as exists between them, none is discoverable in this brief abstract.

M. Arthur Desjardins, described by M. Blowitz as a French lawyer of high position, Advocate-General of the Court of Cassation, has written a long article in the "Revue des Deux Mondes' on international law and lynch law in the United States. M. Blowitz thinks it worth while to telegraph a long summary of M. Desjardins's performance. It was not worth while. M. Desjardins has not taken the trouble to master the rudiments of that constitutional law of the United States on which he comments, and his comments are of no validity. He is content to repeat sundry stale calumnies on the general administration of criminal justice in America and winds up with the ad-

vice to Italy to seek redress by diplomatic means

Italy scarcely needs to be egged on. The Marquis di Rudini's latest reference to the matter is. however, less offensive in tone than the one which preceded it. He is now of the opinion that "a question essentially judicial in character should not be converted into one of national dignity." opinion is a cool one. If anybody has tried to turn it into a question of national dignity, the Marquis di Rudini is that man. He comforts his soul with the belief that all Europe approves his action. Europe did, in fact, think his sudden recall of Baron Fava a petulant act, and said so. Europe, moreover-if these high terms are to be used on one side, so may they be on the other-is still wondering when Mr. Porter will leave Rome. To speak with more precision, the diplomatic world does not understand why the United States Government keeps its Minister on the banks of the Tiber after not merely the recall of Baron Fava, but after the Italian Secretary of Legation in Washington has been directed in a published dispatch to confine himself strictly to the transaction of indispensable routine business That is equivalent to saying that Italy has broken off, so far as she can, diplomatic intercourse with America; but that America persists in keeping up diplomatic intercourse with Italy. Such is the impression which these incidents make on European diplomatists. There is beside this the Marquis di Rudini's accusation against Mr. Blaine of having publicly used a private dispatch. If the Marquis di Rudini has withdrawn this calumny or apologized for it, neither the withdrawal nor the

apology has here been made public. "The Times" thinks that the moment has come take a hand in the American Presidential elecNEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1891.-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

he is able to go to the theatre. Two days of warm weather lessened the force of the epidemic. The English physicians are not slarmed by it, nor are they in doubt about the treatment. Danger seldom arises except from imprudence.

Copyright questions have suddenly taken a rather serious turn; but before dealing with the serious part, I will quote textually a letter from Mr. Gladstone on the American Copyright Act:

"I am not at present prepared to say what steps ought to be taken in the state of things you describe; but whether in relation to the interest of labor, or the dignity of authorship, or of States, I regard it as highly unsatisfactory.' Now, this oracular utterance is supposed to refer to that beneficent section of our act which makes the manufacture of a foreign book in America the condition on which the foreigner may have protection against pirates. Lord Monkswell might have quoted it in his speech to the Peers of this realm on Monday, but he did not. He preferred to quote Mr. Godkin. It is ever gratifying to the British censor of American morals to support his censure by testimony which he can ambition, would repeat the experiences of can describe more or less accurately as American It was gratifying to Lord Monkswell. He told all understand, therefore, that the greatest favor | the Lords "to find that the most scathing criticism of the printing provisions of the American act came from Americans themselves," and then he adduced Mr. Godkin, omitting to inform his audience that Mr. Godkin is an American by adoption and due process of naturalization. Lord Monkswell, in spite of this little lapse, made : good speech on copyright in general. The bill which he induced the Lords to read a second time is a bill to reduce the copyright chaos to order, to codify, simplify, clarify and otherwise to amend the body of English statutes on this subject. There are now in force eighteen acts of Parliament, plus sundry ill-defined common law rights. Here, said Lord Monkswell, with pathos, " are all the elements of a giorious muddle. But the Lords, especially the Law Lords, like a muddle, and the Lord Chancellor only allowed Lord Monkswell's useful bill to for coal.

> Lord Monkswell's interesting speech was fol lowed by a letter to "The Times" more interesting still. With the best intentions in the world, he has raised a storm which he may not be able to still. The point is of equal interest to us and to the English. Str Frederick Pollock said something about it in his now well-known article in Contemporary Review." Among many doubtful questions in English copyright law is the question whether an American, in order to obtain English copyright, need be on English soil at the time of publication. The best legal opinion is, Sir Frederick Pollock's included, that he need not be but Lord Monkswell admitted the present state of the law to be uncertain, and "It is absolutely necessary that said. the English law should be amended in this particular before the 1st of July, otherwise English authors could not take advantage of the American Act." This innocent expression it is which has brought a storm about Lord Monkswell's head, filled the breast of the British author with alarm. and produced a second deliverance on the subject from the author of the Copyright bill. He now thinks that he said too much, and urges that there is no instance in which copyright has been deemed or held invalid for want of residence Lord Monkswell therefore trusts "that the President may deem that under the present law the rights of American citizens are sufficiently safeguarded, and will therefore give his certificate, as the Act requires, that English law satisfies that

be read a second time on condition that it should

not proceed further at the present session.

reciprocity clause." This touching appeal deserves the best attention of the President's advisers. The question is not entirely one of law, but of law and fact mixed. Although legal opinion is divided on the purely legal point, the great preponderance is in favor of Lord Monkswell's contention. Unless therefore, some case can be cited in which English may well be held that English reciprocity is, if not technically complete, practically sufficient. The act authorizes the issue of the President's proclamation when he is satisfied that a foreign State grants American copyright on substantially the same basis as its own cit izens." This England undoubtedly does. English authors are looking eagerly to July. Many books ready for publication are advertised as held ver till July to obtain American copyright. Our osition will not be a graceful one if the Execuive withholds, on technical grounds, what Congress has granted on considerations of morality nd public advantage. In a word, it will be othing less than a scandal should the American Copyright Act fail to come into force with refernce to England next July.

The proceedings of the Hurlbert case still hang fire." Miss Evelyn's application for a new trial has not been heard. Nobody has yet been pros ecuted for perjury. Mr. Hurlbert has not left The Attorney-General was asked the country. on Thursday in the House of Commons whether he had directed or intended to direct the Public Prosecutor to institute criminal proceedings or to bstain from instituting them. The innuendo was pretty obvious, since Sir Richard Webster had been Mr. Hurlbert's counsel. Some perception of the diffleulty arising out of his dual existence seems now to have dawned on the Attorney-General. made answer that, owing to his own connection with the case, the Public Prosecutor would be dvised by the Solicitor-General. He admitted, owever, that he himself had in the first instance given directions to that sluggish functionary The good faith of Sir Richard is beyond question. So also is the awkwardness of his present position

Miss Ellen Terry has added to her interesting cre tions the part of Nance Oldfield in Charles Reade's play of that name. She played it on Tuesday at the Lyceum to a house crowded with her admirers, who received her performance with rapture. Critical opinion was, however, something short of rapturous. Miss Terry was nervous; her memory was The Gladstonians have resumed their arithmetical at fault, and her acting, save in one scene, slightly deficient in force and refinement. The brilliancy of it at its best moments may justify the enthusi sm it evoked.

Mr. Irving reproduced the same evening "The Corsican Brothers," playing the two parts with ome unevenness. Fabien was original, vigorous, picturesque and Corsican to his finger tips. Louis was much less impressive. Best of all was Mr. Irving's duel, in the last act, with Mr. Terriss, a fine piece of swordsmanship, and still finer on Mr. Irving's part in the fateful relentlessness of his demeanor. The old playgoer, a species not yet wholly extinct in this country, was shocked by the introduction of a ballet on these classic boards. The general public took pleasure in the innovation If the ballet was not in itself a superior exhibition of dancing, the scene in which it occurs, representing the interior of an opera-house, was one of the finest ever set on any stage.

Edwin Long is the latest victim of the in fluenza. His death deserves mention because he was a Royal Academician who achieved popularity out of all proportion to his ability. He set the fancy of the public with Scriptural and Oriental works, an agreeable mixture of the nude and religious. So the great spaces of canvas he covered in his hard, flat style were talked of and admired, and he had exhibitions to himself, especially in the Provinces. With some learning in Oriental life and good knowledge of the commercial side of modern art, he was a painter who could not G. W. S.

PERHAPS THE CZAREWITCH WAS TO BLAME. on the Czarewitch gives credence to a report which has been circulated that the Czarewitch and his com-panions provoked resentment in a place of public amusement by unruly behavior.

THE CHILIAN WARSHIP ESMERALDA THERE

THE ITATA NOT IN SIGHT-WAS THE CARGO OF THE FUGITIVE STEAMER TRANSFERRED

FBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRUBUNE,

IN MAGDALENA BAY?

San Francisco, May 16 .- A dispatch from an officer on the Charleston, which arrived at Acapulco, to-day says: "The Itata has not been seen or heard of up to 3 a. m. When the Charleston entered the harbor she passed near the Chilian The Charleston went war vessel Esmeralda. to quarters and landed a battery an emergency. The Esmeralda speaks all vessels that she meets. Two days ago she attempted to buy coal at Acapulco, but failed to get any, because of lack of coin. Soon after the Charleston anchored the Esmeralda steamed into port. Captain Remey had an interview with the commander of the Esmeralda. The latter said frankly that the Charleston would never the Itata until the Esmeralda was Captain Remey replied that his orders were to take the Itata and it would make no difference whether the Esmeralda was in Acapulco or not. The Charleston is ready for action as every one expects a fight if the Itata appears.

Washington, May 16 .- United States Consul Loughery, who is stationed at Acapulco, Mexico, telegraphed the State Department this afternoon that the United States steamer Charleston had arrived at that place and that the Chilian war vessel Esmeralda was also in sight. Captain Remey, of the Charleston, later informed the Navy Department of his arrival at Acapulco, and stated that he had taken on coal for renewed operations. The Mexican authorities had denied the Esmeralda fuel, and she was known to be in need of coal. She was evidently on the lookout for the Itata, which was originally expected to stop at Acapulco

Now that the Mexican officials have shown their attitude toward the Chilian insurgents by refusing fuel to the Esmeralda, they can be depended ipon to show no greater favor to the pursued Itata. The purpose of the Esmeralda is not clear to the naval officers. Her presence at Acapulco can be accounted for on no grounds. She is there to join and protect the Itata or she is acting as a blind" to decoy the Charleston, whose officers are not likely to lose sight of the Chilian warship now she has appeared so far from the scat of insurrection. It has occurred to the Navy Department people that the Esmeralda may remain at Acapulco in an apparently expectant attitude, and so detain the Charleston while the Itata goes by The latter vessel will soon need coal, and, so far as known, she must get her renewed supply at Acapulco or Panama. The circumstances at Aca pulco make it doubtful as to her attempting to coal at that port, and it is thought that she may go into Panama or take on coal at some small port in Mexico where there is no telegraphic comnunication with the world. Such proceeding will enable her to continue her course without an ncounter with the Charleston. The Editimore and San Francisco are understood to be at Iquique, where it is probable they will remain a week or en days before attempting to intercept the Itata, The Chilian vessel is not expected to reach that cicinity inside of two weeks. The operations of the United States are not likely to be interfered with by the rebels, and the apprehension of trouble

in Chili, felt earlier in the week, has passed away. A cable dispatch received at the Department from Admiral McCann this afternoon, announced hat the Bullinore and San Francisco were both at Iquique, Chili, to-day; so it appears that the Baltimore has come North, and the San Francisco has been stopped in her Southern course just at the point where nearly the whole Chilian insurgent navy is now assembled. This point is almost copyright has been refused to an American author in the extreme North of Chili, and is where the Itata would naturally find her destination if she should elude the Charleston.

San Diego, Cal., May 16.-The captain of the steamer Newbern, which arrived at this port at midnight last night, reported that on the way down he coast she met the Chilian warship Esmeraldi at Cape St. Lucas and spoke with the officers of that vessel. After leaving the Esmeralda, which proceeded north, he passed, in the night, a vessel supposed to be the Chilian warship Imperiale, also going north. On his return trip he reports seeing one of these vessels. The captain further stated that he is of the opinion that the Esmeralda and the Itata put into Magdalena Bay, where the cargo could have been transferred without any trouble, nd the Charleston might have passed by while this ransfer was being made.

City of Mexico, via Galveston, Tex., May 16 .-The Government denies the truth of the published rumors that the Chilian steamer Esmeralda succeeded in buying even a limited amount of coal at Acapulco, but says that, on the contrary, was ordered out of the port, and is now lying off the coast in neutral waters, waiting, it is thought, for the steamer Itata. The Esmeralda's steam launch was natrolling all last night. The general opinion at Acapulco is that the Itata has passed that place and gone south, and that the Esmeralda is waiting for the United States steamer, Charleston. The officers of the Esmeralda have been using the telegraph wires at Acapulco freely.

At five o'clock this afternoon an unusual com notion was observed on the Esmeralda by persons who were watching the insurgent vessel through glasses at Acapulco, but a thorough search of the water failed to show any signs of an approaching

Iquique, Chili, via Galveston, Tex., May 16.— The United States warship Baltimore, from Val-paraiso, arrived here this morning.

The Baltimore and the San Francisco will re-main on this coast, under command of Admiral

Admiral McCann, who is on board the Baltimore, will be transferred to the United States steamer Pensacola, which is expected here in a few days. nd will then leave here for the Atlantic.

A DESPERATE NEGRO CRIMINAL. Fernandina, Fla., May 16 (Special).-Early this

orning Sheriff O'Nell and several deputies, with four policemen, surrounded a house in Tenth-st. to captu Harmon Lang, alias Murray, alias James, a colors criminal from Alachua County. Lang was armed with a Winchester rifle and two revolvers. Deputy Sheriff "Joe" Robinson was passing near a window, when Lang shot him, and he lived only twenty minutes. Lang also shot Policeman James Higginbotham through the thigh. Lang fired several other shots at the rec, and when they dispressed to seek cover he jumped rom the window and escaped to the woods. He is apposed to be wounded in the hand or wrist. A large number of persons armed with Winchesters are in

Cornelius Vanderbilt on Friday bought the house or the southwest corner of Fifth ave. and Filty-eighth-st The lot has a frontage of twenty-seven feet in Fifthave, and is 100 feet deep. Vanderbilt the ownership of the whole front of 200 feet on Fifth ave., between Fifty-eighth and Fifty seventh sts., with a depth of 150 feet. It was learned last night that Mr. Vanderbilt will put a new front

on the two houses next to his present residence, make them correspond with the architecture of own house, and throw them into one house. The remaining houses in the block will not be disturbed.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S FURCHASE.

The steamship St. Ronan's, which was reported on Friday night as having passed up the Bay on fire, was found at early dawn yesterday anchored off

tion. Its one object seems to be to prevent Mr. Friday, but his malady mends toward evening and CHARLESTON AT ACAPULCO. Campbell, of the St. Ronan's, who had battened down CHARGES OF GROSS CRUELTY the fore-hold where the fire was, determined not open them until all the cattle were off his ship. he meantime the tug John Collard was pouring wate Into the burning hold, and it is expected that by this morning the vessel will be out of all danger. The saptain and crew all held to the ship and worked like beavers yesterday to put out the fire, which broke out where the greater part of the wheat was stored. From last accounts little harm had been done to the vessel itself.

POOL-SELLERS ARE DEFIANT.

THEY OPEN THEIR DOORS AND RECEIVE ALI THE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Apparently Philip J. Dwyer is being badly beate in his fight with the poolrooms of this city. Yesterlay the eight or nine commission houses, which under the banner of De Lacey opened fire on the Gravesend track, continued to do business without the slightest interruption or delay. For all that any one entering the rooms could tell to the contrary, the new "commission" scheme might have been worked with the full sanction of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. How the Western Union Telegraph Company contrived to convey the necessary information from the track to the city poolrooms was at first sight a mystery. A wlerd legend floated through the city to the effect that the Western Union Telegraph Company was using the leased Jockey wire for the purpose of transmitting general information to the city. However this may be, it is certain that the runners, scratchings, jockeys, descriptions and results in each race were all received in time. The sharp grating voice of the young man at the telegraph desk was heard as often as in ancient days when the "commission agents" were simply pool men and nothing more. Wynn, Anderson, Kelly and other clerks employed in the different rooms were again put under arrest by Detective Doran, taken to the Tombs Court and there balled. It is understood that these formal arrests will be made each day while the rooms remain open. Only one police captain, however, made any serious effort to close the rooms. Barney Michaels, who had started on a brisk day's work, at No. 112 West Thirty-third-st., shortly before noon received a communication from Captain Relly to the effect that a raid would be made upon his room unless fue at once suspended proceedings. Mr. Michaels recognizing the force of Captain Relly's arguments at otce turned his clients out of doors and shut up his shop. The rooms of Cridge, Lovell & Newton and Allen remained closed. These men are waiting to see how De Lacey succeeds in the work of pulling their chestnuts out of the fire. If he wins the fight, they will at once take prompt advantage of the situation and reap all possible profit. If he burns his fingers they will at least be no worse off than they were twelve months ago.

Chief Inspector Byrnes said yesterday: "I shall hold days when the "commission agents" were simply pool

Chief Inspector Byrnes said yesterday: "I shall hold the police captains accountable if they permit the pole rooms to remain open in their precincts. Several poo sellers were arrested yesterday, and more arrests pro ably will be made to-day. It is the business of the

ers were arrested yesterday, and more arrests pro-yell he made to-day. It is the business of the ce to continue to make arrests so long as the law iolated by the poolsellers. Except in one case, informed, the prisoners were held by the polle-informed, the prisoners were held by the polle-llees in ball for trial. I hope they will be brough to trial promptly, because arrests may not have the desired effect unless the courts try the cases."

RESTAURANT KEEPERS SUED.

ALLEGED TO HAVE VIOLATED THE GAME LAWS OF THE STATE.

Newburg, N. Y., May 16 .- Dr. Willett Kidd, gam protector, has received a letter from Assistant District Attorney Simms, of New-York, saying that suits have on complaint of the protector, been begun against Delmonico's, Angelo Morello, of Nos. 4 and 6 West Twenty-ninth-st., and Joseph Oppenheim, of No. 186 Third-ave., for violation of the game laws. The attorneys for Morello have offered to settle by paying \$50, and Assistant District-Attorney Simms wants to know if the protector will agree to it. Dr. Kidd has answered that he will not settle for anything less than the legal fine, \$250, and costs. The penalty against Oppenheim is \$150. The most important case of the three and the one in which there will be the greatest trengels in Deliverious. struggle is Delmonico's. The penalties claimed at to \$600, and Dr. Kidd says that he can substahe complaint with several excellent witnesses, and a ready to do it when the case is called.

Mr. Delmonico could not be found last night. At the restaurant no one knew anything of the case. The manager said he had heard nothing of it, and if any papers had been served on Mr. Delmonico, he had not been told of it.

Mr. Morello was seen at his restaurant, and a mitted that he had been served with papers in the had made any offer to compromise for \$50. Mr. Morello said: "I think the game laws should be obeyed. It is, no doubt, a crime to kill quall out of season. Fut what if a man buys his game in season and packs it in ice until it is wanted? If I buy a loaf of bread to-day, no one can compel me to eat it till I get ready." suit. He declined, however, to say whether or not he

NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATES SILENT,

NO NEWS RECEIVED FROM THEM IN ST. JOHN'S FOR A WEEK, AND THE COLONY ANXIOUS. St. John's, N. F., May 16 (Special).-The Newfoundand delegates in London have sent no news to the colony for a week. Telegraphic inquiries about the traft of the bill which they desire the Colonial Legislature to pass, or what is doing, have been left un there has been a quarrel with Lord Knutsford over the draft of the bill. The silence of the delegates is considered ominous. A temporary bill, securing the moduvivendi for one year, may pass the Legislature her but no permanent act will be passed.

VETERANS WAYLAID AND ROBBED.

Milwaukee, May 16.-The murder of Aulfuss, th ld soldier whose body was found Sunday night in a week near the Soidiers' Home, has resulted in the dis overy that a regular system of brigandage has flow shed in the neighborhood of the grounds. All about he grounds and as close to the grounds as the lav would allow them to locate are low dives and groggeries, in which for years the veterans have been plied with liquor and then robbed. The competition grew o brisk, however, that enterprising robbers favored the plan of catching the veterans on the outside. grounds of the National Home are extensive and are eavily wooded, and about them are other pieces heavily timbered land. The grounds are five miles from the centre of the city and beyond the city limits, from the centre of the city and beyond the city limits, so that the police protection is none of the best. In these woods and along the roadways and lance leading into the grounds small bands of highwaymen, many being composed of old soldiers who have been discharged from the Home, have made a practice of lying in ambush for belated veterans returning from the city. The investigation brought about by the Auliuss murder has developed the fact that hundreds of men have der has developed the fact that hundreds of men have flower Hathaway, of the Home, has been enlisted in the crusade with the local authorities, and they propose to rid the district of the robbers. A large force of special officers are out there, and they will promptly arrest any suspicious parties in the neighborhood.

MR. CLARKE NAMES HIS COMMITTEE. John Proctor Clarke, chairman of the Republican eganization of the XXIst Assembly District, yesteray appointed Assemblyman D. Morgan Hildreth, Jr. Charles A. Hess, E. W. Bloomingdale and Alexande T. Mason to act with him as a committee of five to investigate the practical workings of the Civil Service law. This action is in accordance with a resolution adopted at the meeting of the organization on Monday evening, on the suggestion of Civil Service Commis sioner Theodore Roosevelt, who is himself a XXIst District Republican. It was after efforts had been made to pass resolutions criticising both the National and local Civil Service Boards because, it was asserted, their rules and regulations were so manipulated that Democrats were kept in office and Republicans were Commissioner Roosevelt offered, if such a committee

hould be appointed, to open the Civil Service books their inspection, both in Washington and New-York, should be appointed, so the property of their inspection, both in Washington and New-York, and to give the committee every opportunity and the aid of experts to ind out all that the organization wants to know. Mr. Clarke, in speaking of the subject yesterday, said:

"I realize that the questions raised have grown in importance beyond the limits of the district. My aim has been to appoint a committee able and willing to make an honest and thorough investigation and to report things exactly as they find them. I also believe that Mr. Roosevelt will fulfil to the letter all the promises he has made."

WOULD NOT WAIT TO INDORSE CLEVELAND. Louisville, May 16.-Just at the close of the Demo ratic State Convention here this afternoon a resolution indorsing Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle, and naming Cleveland for President, was offered by J. P. Tarvin, of Clinton, Ky., but the delegates were in no humor to delay and a motion to adjourn was carried, defeating the motion.

FOUR MEN FLOUNDER IN THE HUDSON. D. G. Squires, of Brooklyn, and Charles E. Maier, A W. Turner and George B. Menger, of Piermont, were

WAS THE BOY ABUSED IN THE JUVENILE

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ASYLUM?

HE SAYS SO IN HIS-ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT -DENIALS BY THE OFFICIALS

Frank Jones, a colored man, living at No. 429 West Fifty-fourth-st., called at the Coroner's office yesterday, and requested that a coroner be sent to his home to take the ante-mortem statement of his twelve-years old son, George, who, the father says, is now dying from the effects of a kick in the side which he received last July, from Nelson H. Tubbs, the yardmaster of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, at One-hundred-andseventy-sixth-st. and Tenth-ave. The boy, he says, was struck a number of times by Tubbs, so badly injured by the kick that for treatment. This was last September. Here the boy remained for some weeks, and was finally taken to his father's home. He was kicked for being a party to a fight in which he was only a witness. At the time the assault was made, he said, there were two wit nesses, Washington Miller, of No. 220 West Twentyninth-st., and Richard Wilsoh, of No. 230 West Twenty-eight-st. Both of these witnesses were in mates of the asylum.

In his ante-mortem statement to Coroner Schultze the suffering boy said: " After he had kicked me I had to be carried to the house, and when recess came I was carried out to the vard. I had a new teacher at that time, and no attention was given to my condi-It was several days before I was able to walk, The under-superintendent, Mr. Galvan, asked no quest tions as to my injuries and the cause of them. I was sent to the hospital, but the lady in charge there slapped my face and sent me downstairs. I was suffering all the time from the effects of the yardmaster's kicks but I did not go to the hospital again,

"Mr. Tubbs said he would kill me if I told my father of my condition, and so I did not say anything to him about it. I was afraid of Mr. Tubbs. I was often kicked by the yardmaster and then I would be sent to the yard to get better. At one time he struck me on the chin and knocked me down."

The boy was very weak and told his story in a rambling disconnected way. He presents a sad spectacle as he lies in the bed. He is reduced to little more than a skeleton.

While at St. Luke's Hospital the boy was examined by Dr. August H. Goelet and Dr. L. F. Warner, the house sergeon. They said that young Jones was from an abscess around kidney which had resulted from a tuberculous disease of the spine. Dr. Warner declined to say whether the absess was the result of a blow or bruse. The charge against the officials at the Juvenile Asylum were told to Ezra M. Kingsley, treasurer of the Union short time ago. He says there are no grounds for the father's complaint. Mr. Tubbs is not a man who would hurt any child, and he has never been allowed to beat any of them.

A Tribune reporter called at the Juvenile Asylum yesterday afternoon and saw Superintendent E. D. Carpenter, who said: "I have no faith whatever in Jones's story. When the boy came here he had an absent on his neck which we at first thought to be mumps. He was taken to the hospital department here and treated for mumps, until an examination showed that he was suffering from an abscess. While the boy was in the hospital, the various principal teachers talked at different times with his father, who said that he had had nine children, all of whom had died except George. He said he wanted to save him, if he could, The boy was brought here for truancy and has always been a good boy, and never has given any of the teachers and attendants any trouble, cer tainly nothing that would warrant them in punishing We have over a thousand children and not one of them has ever been struck or received a blow of any

"Mr. Tubbs is not the kind of a man to beat a child, When he came here he said he had been a school eacher, and one of the first questions he asked me was whether he should be expected to punish the children, if that was expected of him, he said, if would be the one objection to his accepting the situation, as he had never punished a child in his life and did not want to begin here. His record in this estitution has always been consistent with these entiments expressed at the beginning of his work in

sentiments expressed at the beginning of his work in the asylum.

"While the boy was an inmate in this asylum neither the father nor the boy made any complaint whatever and for fifty-nine weeks prior to the boy'd departure, his conduct was perfect. About two months ago the boy's father came to me with this complaint against Mr. Tubbs. I was astonished and told him that the story was false and wholly unfounded, he said no more about it and went away."

Mr. Tubbs was also seen by the reporter and he denied the story. He said that if such a thing would not have a bad effect upon the children in the asylum, he would assemble them all in one room to sit in judgment on the charge and he knew they would acquit him of the charge and testify of his kindness to them.

HARVARD WINS THE CUP.

YALE DEFEATED IN THE TRACK ATHLETIC MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge, Mass., May 16 (Special).-The first annual meeting of the University Track Athletic Cup Association occurred on Holmes Field this effernoon, Harvard had been the favorite, but she did better than her warmest supporters had expected, winning easily by the score of 85 to 27. A crowd of 3,000 witnessed the opening contests, but the rain, which continued during the whole afternoon, gindually drove the crowd The rain made record-breaking impossible, but the contests were generally close. The great disap-100-yard dash by Hawes, of Harvard; he was not in perfect condition and did not run in the 220-yard dash. in which Yale had counted on him as a winner. In the 120-yard hurdle Williams, of Yale, ran in the even lay, of Harvard, made a new record of 108 feet 5 inches. Otherwise no records were approached.

The contests and places were as follows: 120-yard hurdle, H. L. Williams, Y. A. A.; G. R. Fearing, H. A. A., M. Van Ingen, Y. A. A., 16 seconds; 1004 yard dash, O. K. Hawes, H. A. A., C. H. Sherrill, fr., Y. A. A., S. L. Lassell, Y. A. A., 10 3-5 seconds; 2-mile bicycle, G. F. Taylor, H. A. A., R. H. Davis, H. A. A., O. B. Hawes, H. A. A., 6 minutes 14 seconds: 1-mile walk, R. S. Hale, H. A. A., A. L. Endid oots, H. A. A., S. C. Brackett, H. A. A., 7 minutes 14 3-5 seconds; 440-yard run, W. H. Wright, H. A. A., seconds; 1-mile run, J. O. Nichols, H. A. A., W. W. Ellsworth, Y. A. A., F. F. Carr, H. A. A., 4 minutes 35 4-5 seconds; 220-yard hurdle, J. P. Lee, H. A. A.; G. R. Fearing, H. A. A., H. L. Williams, Y. A. A., 25 2-5 seconds; 220-yard dash, J. S. Cook, H. A. A., O. K. Hawes, H. A. A., W. L. Thompson, H. A. A., 22 2-5 seconds; half-mile run, A. M. White, H. A. A. W. E. Wright, Y. A. A., G. L. Batchelder, H. A. A., W. E. Wright, Y. A. A., G. L. Batchelder, H. A. A., 2 minutes 13-5 seconds; throwing the hammer, J. P. Finlay, H. A. A., S. H. Evans, H. A. A., H. A. Ell-cock, Y. A. A., 108 feet 5 inches; pole vault, H. W. Wheelwright and T. E. Sherwin, of the H. A. A., and G. J. Briggs and O. G. Cartwright, of the Y. A. A., were tied for first place at 9 feet 6 inches, and the points were divided; putting the shot, J. R. Finlay, H. A. A., H. A. Elcock, Y. A. A., S. H. Evans, H. A. A., 40 feet; running broad jump, H. L. Williams, Y. A. A., E. B. Bloss, H. A. A., J. Hale, H. A. A., 21 feet 1 inch; running high jump, G. R. Fearing, H. A. A., A. H. Green, H. A. A., T. E. Sherwin, H. A. A.

H. A. A.

Harvard thus took eleven first prizes, nine second prizes and eight third, while Yale took two first prizes, four second and five third.

THE TREASURY WILE APPEAL THE CASE Washington, May 16.-Assistant Secretary Spaulding has informed the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector of Trinity Church, New-York, that the Treasary Department is powerless to accept as a finality the decision of the United States Circuit Court of New-York in the matter of the free importation of memorial windows for churches. The case will be appeared to the United States Supreme Court for review. The decision of the Circuit Court was that such windows were entitled to free entry, overruling a decision by the Board of General Appraisers sustainting the action of the Collector of Customs at Now-York, who imposed duly at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem. Letters similar to the above were sent to the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, lightop of New-York, and to the Rev. T. J. Campbell, of St. Francis Xavier College at New-York.

MR. GLADSTONE HAS A SLIGHT BELAPSE. Loudon, May 16 .- Mr. Gladstone was much bette to-day than he was yesterday; but by the advice of

his physicians he will remain in his room for a day or two longer.

The latest aunouncement is that he has suffered alight relapse.

warden early next week. Numerous friends each day of his illness have called to inquire, and many thrown into the river from a small cathoat, which upse who are not friends, but who think it right to Bedlow's Island. Smoke was issuing from her for-St. Petersburg, May 16.—The reticence observed by the officials in regard to the exact scene of the attack ward portholes, but otherwise all looked as trim as when the vessel left New-York for sea on Wednesday The Queen has telegraphed daily. inc. and had a narrow escape from drowning. W. nearly exhausted they were picked up by the City Newburg, which was proceeding up the river, The Prince of Wales, who was wrongly reported to have influenza, is suffering from muscular rheulast. Tugs, however, soon mustered round her and were busy in transferring the cattle from the steamwere busy in transferring the cattle from the steam-ship to the Sammer plar in Jersy City. Captain landed at Yorkers. matism in the legs. He could not attend the